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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/727,366	12/04/2003	Phillip M. Adams	2456.2.6.4	6962
28049	7590	03/16/2007	EXAMINER	
PATE PIERCE & BAIRD 215 SOUTH STATE STREET, SUITE 550 PARKSIDE TOWER SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111			BORISSOV, IGOR N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3628	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/16/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/727,366	ADAMS, PHILLIP M.
	Examiner Igor N. Borissov	Art Unit 3628

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 16-21 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Amendment received on 1/03/2007 is acknowledged and entered. New claims 43-46 have been added. Claims 1, 3-7 and 10-46 are currently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The preamble of independent claims does not correspond to the body of the claims. Specifically, the preamble of the independent claim 1 indicates a method for enforcing the correction; however, the body of the claim does not include any recitation of said enforcing functionality. Same reasoning is applied to the independent claim 10.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1- 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobata (US 6,321,348).

Kobata teaches a method for correcting computer hardware and software

defects, comprising:

Claim 1,

providing, by a supplier, a product having an embedded defect causing the product to reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith (C. 2, L. 52-62);

discovering the existence of the embedded defect (C. 2, L. 52-62);

disclosing the existence (C. 2, L. 52-62);

repairing the product by enabling operation of the product with the class (C. 3, L. 59-62).

Kobata does not specifically teach that said embedded defect causing the product to reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith, includes “embedded defect that causes the product to *artificially* reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith”.

However, the fact whether the product rejects operation with a class of associated products artificially or not does not affect the method steps recited, and appears to be an obvious matter of design choice. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kobata to include that said embedded defect causing the product to reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith, includes “embedded defect that causes the product to *artificially* reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith”, because it would advantageously extend the application field of the Kobata system, thereby possibly generate more revenue.

Claim 2. Kobata teaches all the limitations of claim 2, including discovering the existence of the embedded defect over the Internet (C. 3, L. 52-62), except specifically teaching that said disclosing further comprises publicly disclosing.

Official notice is taken that it is old and well known that the use of the Internet include accessing information posted on a Web site.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kobata to include that said disclosing further

comprises publicly disclosing, because it would advantageously allow to provide said information to any interested party substantially instantaneously.

Claim 3. Kobata teaches all the limitations of claim 2, including discovering the existence of the embedded defect over the Internet (C. 3, L. 52-62), except specifically teaching that said disclosing further comprises privately disclosing.

Official notice is taken that it is old and well known to encrypt data transmitted over the Internet to provide a secure/private transaction.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kobata to include that said disclosing further comprises privately disclosing, because it would advantageously allow to prevent losses of proprietary information.

Claims 4-8. Same reasoning as applied to claim 1.

Claim 9. Kobata teaches all the limitations of claim 9, including offering, by an independent third party, a solution including installing new software (C. 2, L. 52-62; C. 3, L. 40-43, 57-58; Fig. 1), except specifically teaching that said offering further comprises offering a license to the solution.

Official notice is taken that it is old and well known to license a software.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kobata to include that said offering further comprises offering a license to the solution, because it would advantageously allow save funds and time by not designing own dedicated software.

Claims 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobata in view of Liability For Product Incompatability and further in view of Moran (US 7,085,936).

Claim 10. Kobata teaches said method for correcting computer hardware and software defects, comprising:

providing, by a supplier, a product having an embedded defect causing the product to artificially reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith (C. 2, L. 52-62);

discovering the existence of the embedded defect (C. 2, L. 52-62);

disclosing the existence (C. 2, L. 52-62);

repairing the product by enabling operation of the product with the class (C. 3, L. 59-62).

Kobata does not specifically teach that said embedded defect causing the product to reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith, includes “embedded defect that causes the product to *artificially* reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith”.

However, the fact whether the product rejects operation with a class of associated products artificially or not does not affect the method steps recited, and appears to be an obvious matter of design choice. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kobata to include that said embedded defect causing the product to reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith, includes “embedded defect that causes the product to *artificially* reject operation with a class of associated products for interacting therewith”, because it would advantageously extend the application field of the Kobata system, thereby possibly generate more revenue.

Also, Kobata does not specifically teach providing motivation to the supplier; and that said repairing the product is conducted in response to the motivation. Also, Kobata does not specifically teach perceiving a delay in correction of the embedded defect in response to the disclosure.

Liability For Product Incompatability (Liability) which appears to be published in September 1998, discloses that suppliers who sold products which causes software or hardware incompatability issues face potentially lawsuits from dissatisfied customers (page 2, lines 1-2), which indicates strong reason for suppliers to fix identified problems timely.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kobata to include providing motivation to the supplier; and that said repairing the product is conducted in response to the motivation, as suggested in Liability, because it would advantageously allow suppliers to avoid financial losses associated with litigation as well as loosing customers.

As per perceiving a delay in correction of the embedded defect, it is old and well known fact. For example, Moran discloses that most software vendors, responsible for software vulnerabilities, persistently refuse to fix said vulnerabilities (C. 35, L. 54-56).

Claims 11, 12, 14 and 15. Same reasoning as applied to claim 10.

Claim 13. The fact of infringing software application is old and well known.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Igor Borissov whose telephone number is 571-272-6801. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IB
02/13/2007



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PRIMARY EXAMINER